

Handwritten: Study

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP 25X1
INTELLIGENCE REPORT

COUNTRY Latin American Transmitters

DATE: 25X1

SUBJECT Propaganda of Anti-American Tendencies

DIST. 15 May 1947

PAGES

SUPPLEMENT

ORIGIN 25X1

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1. ARGENTINA

Argentine propaganda and radio broadcasts in recent weeks--in fact, since the appointment of Mr. Messersmith as Ambassador--have been at the worst only mildly critical of the United States. There is a decidedly more friendly tone in transmissions referring to the United States for Latin American consumption since the return of Mr. Braden to Washington. Much of the "anti-United States propaganda," if it may be so called, is by implication. Thus while paying lip service to democracy as we interpret it, the Argentine Government has removed from its Supreme Court judges whose decisions are not in accord with the Peronist conception of democracy. Newspapers which are acknowledged to be among the outstanding ones in the world are suppressed for objecting to the impeachment of the Supreme Court Justices.

The tone of Argentine radio broadcasts during the month has become increasingly nationalistic, with emphasis on the new "Five-Year Plan" of Peron, which is designed to make Argentina "independent of foreign imperialists," although again, the attack on any specific nation is by implication. There is, throughout the period covered, an increasingly more evident appeal to neighboring countries to join forces with Argentina economically, and to enter into the Argentine orbit politically. Newscasts continually refer to pending commercial treaties with neighboring Latin American countries, and continually speak of the "Hispanic" bond among Latin American nations. News of the United States, by contrast, is becoming less frequent in shows monitored.

During the week of the Court's impeachment Vittorio Mussolini made a public appearance in Buenos Aires, and, according to broadcasts, was "given a fanfare of welcome." On April 28, it was reported, Vittorio led a mass meeting of Italian Argentines in a memorial tribute to his father.

2. PANAMA

Panamanian broadcasts take a nationalistic form and, as in the case of Argentina, are anti-United States by implication, at least for the month under study. The main point of contention, as expressed in broadcasts, has been a demand for the United States withdrawal from Panamanian bases.

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3. CHILE

There has been during the past month considerable anti-American sentiment expressed over the Chilean radios, but it may be laid directly to statements by the Communist Party. Typical comment, following the standard Moscow line, is to charge "Yankee imperialism" in Latin America, to praise Henry Wallace, and to emphasize nationalistic desires. It should be noted, however, that the opinions are those of one party. Official government broadcasts and statements are of a decidedly pro-United States character.

4. VENEZUELA

During the past month, there has been noticeable a good deal of material of an anti-United States character. This has consisted mainly of charges that "North Americans" have been active in attempts to overthrow the government of Venezuela, and that certain "North American" circles have been active in supplying arms to Venezuelan revolutionary groups. Particularly antagonistic was the stand taken in Venezuela against the United States ambassador whose picture appeared in newspapers showing him standing with an "enemy" of the present government.

5. GUATEMALA

The situation in Guatemala is in many respects comparable to that in Chile. "Yankee imperialism" is assailed and Henry Wallace is championed, again by the Communist Party. However, there is no indication of anti-United States sentiment other than this.

It must be emphasized that these observations and the following appendix are based on newscasts only.

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"A long manifesto of the Communist Party blamed Chilean oligarchy and Yankee imperialism for the changes in the Government. It expressed the opinion that the new Cabinet lacks sufficient political and socialist bases to face the great responsibilities of the present times successfully, but it said that the Government must be defended against reactionary and imperialistic pressure."

CE1174 Santiago in Spanish to Chile at 11:00 p.m., Thursday, May 1, 1947

Text

Santiago--During today's Communist demonstration in celebration of Labor Day, a very noticeable feature was the virulent attacks made by nearly all the speakers against the United States and President Truman. The speakers' insolence on this subject reached the point where one of them declared that President Truman is the head of a fascist and imperialist clique.

CE1180 Santiago in Spanish to Chile at 7:30 p.m., Thursday, May 1, 1947

Text

Santiago--Great enthusiasm was shown by the workers in the Capital today who attended the Labor Day demonstrations organized by the two factions--Socialist and Communist--of the Chilean Federation of Labor, (C.T.C.H.)

Two thousand five hundred workers assembled in the Plaza De La Constitucion, where they were addressed by Don Bernardo Araya, the Communist Leader. Another crowd of unestimated size gathered in the Plaza Ercilla, to hear an address by Don Bernardo Ibanez, the Socialist Chief.

Several violent (incidents) occurred in connection with the Plaza Constitucion gathering, when...denounced what was called "Yankee imperialism," and (condemned) President Truman's policy.

CE1180 Santiago in Spanish to Chile at 10:30 p.m., Saturday, April 26, 1947

Text

Santiago--The President of the "Alianza De Interesados de Chile," Don Anel (Cruzada) Santa Maria, writer and poet, has sent a telegram to the former Vice-President of the United States, Senator Henry A. Wallace, inviting him to visit our country. The invitation note reads as follows:

"Informed of your possible trip to Buenos Aires, we beg you to visit Chile, where democracy recognizes your fine efforts in favor of the peace. Followers of Roosevelt, we (adhere to the four freedoms adhered to by that great statesman. Cordial greetings."

LQA Buenos Aires, Associated Press, in Spanish Morse to Latin America at 10:44 p.m., Friday, April 25, 1947

Text

Buenos Aires--LA HORA, organ of the Argentine Communist Party, publishes an interview with Chilean Communist Deputy Cesar Godoy Urrutia, who maintains that the crisis in the cabinet of Gonzalez Videla is due to the fact that there was a disparity in the forces composing it, since while the Communists represented the progressive factor, "the reactionary liberal sector (was carrying out a two-faced policy which in reality sabotaged) the government."

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Then Godoy points out that the anti-communist devices are being agitated "as a pretext for fighting democracy."

LQR7 Buenos Aires, United Press, in Spanish Morse to Latin America at 8:33 pm, April 24, 1947

Montevideo--Chilean Deputy Eduardo Frei Montalva, in an interview with EL PLATA, said that the "political situation in Chile is confused in matters relating to the rightists. The two big forces disputing the power continue being the rightists and the leftists."

He added that in Chile "the right is gaining ground in public opinion on account of international causes," which in the opinion of Frei Montalva "represent a worldwide capitalist reaction, which has started a war on Communism based on anti-democratic procedures. Communism itself is awakening such a fear in some classes of society that they end up by aiding the right. These factors are taken advantage of to bring about a real revival of Nazism and Fascism, which, conquered on the battlefield, still live in some spirits."

4. VENEZUELA

CELL80 Santiago de Chile, in Spanish to Chile, Apr. 11, 1947, 7:30 p.m. EST--P

Text

"(Caracas)--After a protracted and violent debate that lasted until dawn, the Constituent Assembly agreed to grant the Government greater authority (mayores facultades) to proceed in an energetic manner against those who try to undermine public security. During the debate Communist Delegate Juan Bautista Fuenmayor accused North Americans of conspiring (estar conspirando) against the present Government of Venezuela."

"The U. S. Ambassador, who had witnessed the debate from the diplomatic section, left the Assembly Hall, accompanied by the President of the Assembly."

LRS, Buenos Aires, in Spanish to Argentina, April 13, 1947, 7:00 p.m. EST--P

Text

"It has been proved that the former Venezuelan President participated in a plan to overthrow the provisional President. A statement was published today in Caracas which was signed by former President Lopez Contreras in which he seeks the support of Minister of Defense Chalbaud."

5. GUATEMALA

TGWA Guatemala City, in Spanish to Guatemala, April 15, 1947, 9:00 p.m. EST--W

Excerpt

"The political commission of the Communist Party made an appeal to the public that they be mobilized (for a fight) in order to crush the reactionary maneuvers which tend to overthrow the Communists from their positions in the Government."

"Ten policemen were protecting the offices of the Socialist and anti-Communist newspaper, LA OPINION."

"The Communist appeal contained a statement, attacking Yankee imperialism and Truman, referring to the brilliant figure of Henry Wallace as the chief of the democratic movement in the United States."

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1. ARGENTINA

London, in Spanish to Mexico and Central America, May 1, 1947, 9:00 a.m. EST--W

"Buenos Aires--Three judges of the Argentine Supreme Court, along with the former Attorney General, convicted on the charge of obstructing justice and of not having fulfilled their obligations, were removed from their posts by the Argentine Senate. The accusations were connected with alleged interference in political questions after the uprising of 1943."

LRS Buenos Aires in Spanish to Argentina at 8:00 p.m., Friday, April 25, 1947

The parliamentary activity of the day was intense. The Senate, as was announced, met in secret session as a court in order to continue considering the antecedents of the political trial against the members of the Supreme Court. It deliberated with its President, Dr. Quijano, presiding and with the attendance of all its members. Later, it decided to adjourn at 8:45 p.m. until tomorrow at 5 p.m., when the (final verdict) will be given.

LRS Buenos Aires, in Spanish to Argentina, April 18, 1947, 8:00 p.m. EST--P

"A member of the Canadian Parliament, Harry Duckman, maintained that the country should join the Pan American Union. His colleague...was opposed, saying that it is an organization directed by the United States and he did not believe it necessary to get under U.S. domination."

LQB2 Buenos Aires, Associated Press, in English Morse to Latin America at 10:30 p.m. Saturday April 26, 1947

Text

Buenos Aires--The STANDARD, a newspaper which appears in the English language, published an article entitled "A Great President," saying: "Anyone at home or abroad who has the slightest doubt as to the existence of freedom of the press in this country can be well advised to read VANGUARDIA. Our left wing contemporary has seen fit to use its columns for publishing an attack on the President which can be regarded as not only in doubtful tastes but also as an example of the freedom of the press converted into press licences."

"Our intention is not to deal with VANGUARDIA. We prefer to reject utterly the point of view that inspired it. General Peron is the President of the Argentine Republic and being freely elected by free people he ceases to be a mere political leader but is head of a state and entitled to be respected as such."

Finally, it said: "We need not enter into futile discussions as to whether individualism, collectivism or controlled economy is a better system. All that does matter is that the world is moving somewhat faster than the orthodox thought and General Peron and his associates realize that they have not created a new heaven in Argentina but have eliminated every yawning hell or economic disaster that confronted the dispossessed. That is why we deplore attacks on the President whose name is already unshrined among the great leaders of the Argentine Republic."

Buenos Aires, Associated Press, in Spanish Morse to Latin America at 10:40 p.m. Monday April 22, 1947

Text

Buenos Aires--In the golden room of the Chancellery was held the scheduled meeting of members of the Antarctic Commission to welcome the chief of the Argentine Naval Mission which has just returned from the expedition to the frozen regions of the south, Commander Luis Miguel Garcia.

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Later a luncheon was served, given by Chancellor Bramuglia in honor of Commander Garcia and high officers of the expeditionary ships. At dessert the Chancellor spoke, saying that "Argentina, on account of her geographical position, which made her the nation closest to the polar lands, could not be absent from all the activities other countries are carrying out in the Antarctic."

Bramuglia also said that "although there can be no doubt about the clear, firm, and many rights which Argentina has to the sector which belongs to us, we rear demands from other nations whose titles will never be placed ahead of ours because they (The Argentine titles--EP) are well based."

LQB2/ISC2 Buenos Aires, Associated Press, in Spanish Morse to North and South America at 5:00 p.m. April 24, 1947

Text

Buenos Aires--The newspapers feature the praiseworthy words for Chile in the impromptu speech by President Peron when he welcomed the Argentine expedition which returned from the Antarctic. The President said: "I wish to make special mention of the presence, in this expedition, of a Chilean comrade who brings word of that noble people. By his presence, he is showing the world that there is no disagreement between Argentina and Chile with regard to the Antarctic and that together they will defend the rights that correspond to them."

2. PANAMA

HOXA Panama City in Spanish to Panama, April 14, 1947, 6:00 p.m. EST--W

Text

"New York--NBC correspondent David Wilson, in a broadcast from Buenos Aires, reported Saturday that the Paraguayan Government of President Higinio Morinigo was trying to buy military equipment and munitions in the United States to use them in suppressing the rebellion which had broken out against his regime in northern Paraguay. In well-informed circles of Montevideo, the correspondent reports, has been disclosed that the Paraguayan Minister of Defense is trying to acquire from the U.S. four suitably armed pursuit planes, a certain quantity of machine guns, and 200,000 shell cartridges."

HOXA Panama City, in Spanish to Panama, April 24, 1947, 6:15 p.m. EST--W

text

"Lic. J. M. Quiroz Quiroz, Consul General of Panama in Liverpool, declared to LA HORA that the American threat to abandon the Panama Canal and construct another through Nicaragua is nothing else but a bluff, inasmuch as it would be a violation of agreements. Furthermore, if such would happen, we should ask ourselves, says Lic. Quiroz, if the Panamanians are not quite capable of assuming the responsibility of administration."

"He also spoke of Wallace's idea to internationalize the Canal: "I maintain that we should not ourselves decide any one of the measures without previously analyzing all possibilities and (alternatives). The matter is so serious", he concluded, "that it seems wise to me to create a Junta of former Presidents and notables to advise on such an important subject."

3. CHILE

HCJB Quito, in Spanish to the Americas & the World, April 19, 1947, 7:00 a.m. EST--W

"Santiago--The Government newspaper, LA NACION, said that Bernardo Araya, Communist chief of the Federation of workers of Chile and union leader, arranged the strike of the miners of (the coast of Visoun) as a protest against the elimination of the Communist Ministers from the Government. It stated that Araya had told the President that the workers would continue their enthusiastic support of his Government."

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